Capt. John Rogers.

Gazette of the United States.

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TRANSLATED
FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ADDRESS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY to the PEOPLE of FRANCE.

FEBRUARY 11th, 1790.

(CONTINUED.)

WE *have deſtroyed the Executive power*——No: Say the *Miniſterial power*: It was this which deſtroyed, and frequently degraded the Executive power.—We have more particularly enabled it by conducting it to the true ſource of its power, THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE. *It is at preſent deſtitute of ſtrength*—againſt the Conſtitution and the Law: This is true; but in their favor, it will be more powerful than ever.

The people have armed themſelves:—Yes, in their own defence: They had need ſo to do. But, *miſchiefs happen in conſequence of it, in ſeveral places.* Can the National Aſſembly be reproached for them? Can the diſaſters complained of, be imputed to it, which it has wiſhed to prevent and check by the whole ſtrength of its decrees, and which will undoubtedly ceaſe under the future indiſſoluble union of the two powers, and the irreſiſtable ſtrength of the whole national force.

We have exceeded our powers: The anſwer is ſimple. We were indiſputably ſent to form a Conſtitution; this was the wiſh—this was the want of all France. Was it poſſible then to create this Conſtitution—to form one altho imperfect, from the conſtitutional decrees, without the plenitude of the powers which we have exerciſed? Say rather, without the National Aſſembly, France was loſt—without the principle, which ſubmits every thing to the plurality of free ſuffrages, it is impoſſible to conceive of a National Aſſembly; it is impoſſible to conceive, we do not ſay a Conſtitution, but even the hope of irrevocably deſtroying the leaſt abuſe—this principle, is eternally true—it has been acknowledged throughout all France. It has appeared in a thouſand ways in theſe numerous addreſſes of adheſion, which meet in every direction—the crowd of libels, which reproached us with having exceeded our powers. Theſe addreſſes, theſe congratulations, theſe homages, theſe patriotic oaths—what confirmation of the power, which they wiſh to conteſt with us!

People of France! Such are the reproaches, made againſt your repreſentatives, in that crowd of culpable writings, which affect the tone of the citizen's complaint. Vainly do they flatter themſelves to diſcourage us:—Our courage redoubles:—It will not be long before you perceive the effects. The Aſſembly is about giving you a Military Conſtitution, which by compoſing an army of citizen-ſoldiers, will unite the valor which defends the country, and the civic virtues which protect, without alarming it. It will ſhortly preſent you with a ſyſtem of Impoſt, which will promote agriculture and induſtry, which will in ſhort reſpect the freedom of commerce—a ſyſtem which, being ſimple, clear and eaſily conceived, by all thoſe who pay, will determine what they owe, and will render eaſy the knowledge ſo neceſſary for the employment of the public revenues—and will lay open to every Frenchman the true ſtate of the finances, till now an obſcure labyrinth, where the eye could not purſue the traces of the treaſury of the State.

Very ſhortly, a citizen-clergy, removed alike from poverty and riches, an example at once to both rich and poor, excuſing the injurious expreſſions of a tranſient delirium, will inſpire a true confidence, pure and univerſal, which will neither attract that envy which inflames, nor that pity which humiliates—will cheriſh religion—will increaſe its happy influence by the mildeſt and moſt intimate connections between the people and the paſtors—and will no longer afford the ſight which the patriotiſm of the Clergy itſelf, has more than once reprobated in this Aſſembly, of opulent idleneſs, and unrewarded induſtry.

Very ſhortly, a ſyſtem of criminal and penal laws, dictated by reaſon, juſtice and humanity, will ſhow, even in the perſon of the victim of the law, the reſpect due to the quality of man, without which reſpect we have no pretenſion to ſpeak of morals. A code of civil laws, entruſted to Judges appointed by your ſuffrages, and rendering juſtice gratuitouſly, will ſoon make all thoſe laws diſappear, which were obſcure, complicated and contradictory, whoſe incoherence and number, appeared to leave, even an upright Judge, the right of calling his will, his miſtakes, and ſometimes his ignorance, juſtice—but even at this moment you religiouſly obey theſe very laws, becauſe you know, that reſpect for laws unrevoked, is the diſtinctive marks of a true citizen.

In ſhort, we will terminate our labors by a code of inſtructions, and national education, which will place the Conſtitution under the protection of ſucceeding generations, and by leading civic inſtruction, through all the degrees of repreſentation, we ſhall tranſmit, thro every claſs of ſociety, the knowledge neceſſary for the happineſs of each of thoſe claſſes, as well as for that of the whole ſociety. *(To be continued.)*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
TUESDAY, MAY 25.

Mr. GERRY's *motion on the aſſumption of the State debts, which was inſerted in this paper of the 26th, under conſideration*

Mr. AMES:

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

THERE is another view of the ſubject to be taken. It is allowed that the people pay duties in proportion as they conſume dutied articles. The conſumption in the ſeveral States is nearly according to the numbers of the people. It will be as fair in this, as in the former calculation, to take this number of repreſentatives as our rule to compute the proportions which the ſeveral States contribute by the conſumption of articles charged with duties. The impoſt of New-Hampſhire and Maſſachuſetts collected within the period from Auguſt to December, and added together, was nearly 120,000 dollars. Allow the former three parts in eleven, according to her repreſentation, and it will appear that her citizens paid thirty-two thouſand ſeven hundred dollars of the whole ſum. Leſs than 8,000 dollars were collected within the State. In caſe the debts ſhould not be aſſumed, but ſhould be provided for by State duties and excites, according to theſe principles, the citizens of New-Hampſhire would have to pay 5,000 dollars a month, or at the rate of 25,000 from Auguſt to December into the treaſury of Maſſachuſetts. Connecticut in like manner, would pay within an equal period 54,000 dollars, and Jerſey, if reckoned with New-York, would have to pay about 60,000 dollars, and with Pennſylvania ſtill more. In a whole year, this tribute which one State would exact from another would amount to very large ſums. North-Carolina is a non importing State, and in common with the others beforementioned, would have to pay for the debt of its neighbours and then to provide for its own. Is there any juſtice or cauſe of diſcord and violence charged, or even imagined, againſt the aſſumption equal to this? And yet we hear it ſaid, let us leave the States to pay their debts for themſelves.

Perhaps we ſhall never be fully agreed as to what is policy; on great queſtions when the judgment ſhould be cool, the paſſions moſt frequently interpoſe and diſturb its deciſions, and this is moſt likely to happen where public men are zealouſly faithful to their truſt.

But it is otherwiſe with our ſenſe of juſtice; our pity, our gratitude, our reſentments may miſlead us; but of all the operations of the moral ſenſe the moſt preciſe and infallible is our ſenſe of juſtice. The heart acts as interpreter and guides us to certainty—injury or wrong is the oppoſite of juſtice. I appeal to that moral ſenſe, to that law written upon the heart, and confidently aſk, whether you can impoſe this burden upon the States and call it *equality?* Whether you can reject the claims of their creditors and call it *juſtice?*—As to the policy of the aſſumption. To object is always eaſy. It is not hard to ſhew how many little objections a great meaſure will be liable to; but, in a queſtion of policy, we are commonly obliged to diſregard little things for the ſake of great ones—nor can complete proof be given of the affirmative; for, when it is aſſerted that bad conſequences will enſue, time only can fully prove that they will not. I neither expect nor pretend to overcome every doubt when I undertake to ſhew that it is more ſafe and prudent to aſſume than not to aſſume the State debts. When we ſpeak of policy what is meant by the term? A meaſure is ſaid to be againſt wiſe policy when it tends to prevent good, or to produce evil—it reſpects either the government or the citizens: as it reſpects government will the aſſumption diminiſh its power or embarraſs the exerciſe of it? Or as it regards the people, will it produce evil and not good?

This meaſure can neither encreaſe nor diminiſh the power of government; for the power to be exerciſed is expreſsly given it by the conſtitution. Will it embarraſs the exerciſe of power? The contrary is true—it removes impediments which will be in its way if not aſſumed. Experience has taught us, to our coſt, how very pernicious thoſe obſtacles are. The ſyſtems of State revenues before the conſtitution was formed, had cruſhed induſtry, and almoſt ruined trade, from State to State.

Will its tendency be to evil rather than to common benefit? This, it is true, is a vague as well as complex queſtion; but its great objects are to eſtabliſh juſtice—to produce equality of burthens and benefits—an uniform revenue ſyſtem—to ſecure public credit by removing every example of bad faith, and to prevent all interference between the national and State governments, and the dangerous uſurpation of the one upon the other, which would be the conſequence.

How can it be ſaid that policy is againſt the meaſure if its tendency be ſuch? Much has been ſaid about conſolidation. Certainly it cannot be uſurpation for Congreſs to pay the debts which were contracted either by itſelf, or, at its own requeſt, by the States. The State governments are ſaid to be in danger of a conſolidation: that however, is not the only, probably not the greateſt, danger they have to riſk; diſunion is ſtill more formidable; nothing can ſhelter the ſmall States from the great ones but union; nor would any ſingle State be ſafe againſt the combination of ſeveral States. All would be expoſed to foreign foes.—If you make the State governments ſtrong by taking ſtrength from the union, they become expoſed exactly in the degree that you do it. For the principle of union ought to be ſtrong in proportion to the ſtrength of the members. In a compound ratio, therefore, you make the national government too weak to combine the whole together, and you expoſe governments and citizens to the caprice of accidents and to the fury of paſſions, which will confound laws, liberty and government.

It is true, a body of valuable citizens will be attached to the government; all good citizens ſhould love the government, and they will do it if government ſhould deſerve their love.

Revenue powers are given to Congreſs without reſerve. To ſay that it is dangerous and improper to exerciſe them is a charge againſt the conſtitution.

There are but three points of view to conſider the State governments in. Either as rivals for power—as watchmen—or as legiſlators within the State. To call them rivals, would be an avowal of the principle of diſunion, or rather of poſitive force, which is abſurd.

I do not know that either the State or national conſtitutions have given them the office to watch this government.—The people are to watch us all, and I wiſh they always may. But if the State governments are ſtill called watchmen, that office may be performed as well, perhaps better, without than with the incumbrance of their debts.

It is equally difficult to ſee how it can impair the rights of internal legiſlation. The aſſumption and an uniform plan of revenue will take away not only all pretext but every motive for encroachment upon them. If, by the non-aſſumption, an interference is produced, their danger will be the more imminent. For if they prevail in the conflict, they will be ruined by diſunion. If they fail, they will be ſwallowed up in the conſolidation. I wiſh, among other reaſons, to have the aſſumption take place, becauſe I think it will give us the beſt ſecurity that our government will be adminiſtered as it was made, without ſuffering or making encroachments.

I haſten to notice ſome objections: A public debt is called an evil and the aſſumption is charged with tending to increaſe and perpetuate it. I am not diſpoſed to diſpute about words, tho I believe the debt as a bond of union will compenſate the burden of providing for it. But I cannot admit that it is a greater evil to owe a debt than to wipe it off without paying it—and if the whole debt is to be paid, in all events, the aſſumption makes no increaſe, nay, if the modification firſt propoſed ſhould be made, the capital will be diminiſhed near thirteen millions by this meaſure. It is ſaid to be eaſier to pay 80 millions by leaving the State debts to be paid by the States and paying the other debt ourſelves, than to form the whole into one debt.

By this diviſion of the debt, if there is any force in the objection, we *can* pay *more*, or we ſhall pay what may be collected more *eaſily*. Firſt, let us ſee whether this is true as to what the States will have to provide for. As it reſpects South-Carolina, the contrary is confeſſedly true. So far is it from being a more eaſy way of paying, that they cannot pay at all. If Maſſachuſetts can pay her intereſt, it will be with extreme difficulty. One gentleman obſerved that her efforts had raiſed a rebellion. It is certain that they have not ſucceeded. The proof of State poverty in moſt of the States has been ſome proof of their incapacity to make effectual proviſion.

The State debts are to be paid, or they are not—If by leaving them upon the States, they will be loſt to the creditors that cannot be ſuppoſed to be the more convenient mode of paying part of 80 millions which is intended by the argument. Beſides the ſhock to public credit, it would be a loſs of ſo much property. The diſaſter would probably be more felt than ſome of the greateſt phyſical evils, ſuch as inundation or blaſting the earth for a time with barrenneſs. If then the debts are to be paid, by what means? The gentleman from Virginia, has ſtrongly reprobated excites. The States cannot touch the impoſt, what remains? Direct taxes only. This ſource will be ſoon exhauſted. The land tax of England is not more than a ſixth part of its income. They have carried it as far as they think prudent. Why ſhould not labor and ſtock contribute as well as land? For theſe give their chief value to its products. It cannot be expected that the debt will be ſafe to reſt upon a land tax—It is not even mortgaged at all in England. If our entire funds are barely ſufficient, nearly a ſingle fund, and that not the beſt will be inadequate. It is a better one in England than in America—For the wild land makes it impoſſible to impoſe very heavy taxes upon the old ſettlements, the oppreſſed people will fly beyond the reach of collectors. It is beſides much more eaſy to procure the money in England than in America. Land taxes are not only inſufficient but liable to other objections---Land is to be taxed according to quantity or value. If the former, it will not produce much. If according to value, then you muſt reſort to arbitrary aſſeſſments, more obnoxious than excites. Every farmer almoſt can atteſt the force of this objection. The expence too in England is little---but in this country it is otherwiſe. Taxes on land have coſt as much to collect as excites. In one of the States, I am told that the collection has been eſtimated at 30 per cent. Experience too has proved that the States, cannot pay their debts by direct taxes. It has been puſhed to the utmoſt extent and found inſufficient.

The argument which has been urged by the gentleman from Virginia againſt excites, ſeems to exclude this mode of revenue; without it the State debts cannot be provided for. The United States will be compelled to reſort to it. It is abſolutely neceſſary for drawing forth the reſources of the country. As every man conſumes, every man will contribute, including foreigners and tranſient people. Impoſts cannot be carried far without defeating the collection. Duties on imported ſpirits would increaſe the uſe of home made ſpirits, which cannot be reached without an excite. All taxes are in ſome degree unequal but excites probably as little ſo as any. The rates are fixed, and very little is left to impoſition and caprice. Beſides every conſumer taxes himſelf.

If then Congreſs ſhould not lay excites, the beſt reſource of revenue will be loſt. I am perſuaded public credit cannot be ſupported without them. It ſeems to be a meaſure of equal neceſſity that the States ſhould impoſe them. But the States cannot do it with convenience, or much effect, for they cannot make them general. They will vary in the States, and hold out temptations to an infinity of frauds. The States are reſtrained from regulating foreign trade, or that from State to State---with ſuch vaſt frontier lines to watch, and their powers on the importation and paſſage of goods by land ſo much reſtrained, and their laws obſtructed and controverted by the laws of the union, much of the collection will be defeated. The excite in Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut, it is ſuppoſed, has not produced 10*d.* in the pound of what it might be made to yield. I do not pretend that there is leſs wiſdom in the States, but they labour under almoſt inſurmountable difficulties---It is doubtful whether they will be able to collect much, and if they ſhould, the burden of theſe rival laws has been found nearly equal to another tax.

Beſides one State will tax another. The conſumers will go to the moſt convenient market. So that the attempt to make each State pay its own debt will be defeated, and the payments will fall as unequally as if the aſſumption ſhould take place and the accounts not be ſettled. New-Hampſhire, Connecticut, Jerſey and North-Carolina would pay almoſt wholly into the treaſuries of the neighbor States. The non-importing States will be obliged alſo to impoſe direct taxes to pay their creditors, ſo that their citizens will be doubly taxed. If State exciſes then yield ſo little and are ſo unequal, where are th ſe myſterious, State reſources, which are inacceſſable to Congreſs? If they are not of an incommunicable nature, we can judge better by hearing the ſubjects of taxation named. It ought to appear that ſuch exiſt, and that Congreſs could not draw them forth.

If you reject exciſes, you cannot have an adequate revenue, and if the States have alſo exciſes, the revenue will be impoveriſhed and hazarded. For if an article can pay both duties there is a loſs to get but one, it might as well be collected throughout the United States, as in one State, and if it cannot pay both, one or both treaſuries will ſuffer for the loſs. Beſides you incur a double expence of collection.

What revenues are left you if the exciſe is rejected? With ſuch a ſlender ſum you cannot offer new terms. The modification of the entire debt as firſt propoſed makes a ſaving in the capital of almoſt thirteen millions. The debt to be aſſumed is about twenty-four. The intereſt on the difference, or on the real increaſe of debt by aſſuming is leſs than 500,000 dollars yearly.

We depend upon two principles for the ſecurity of the revenues. One is that the trading people will not be diſpoſed to offend, and the other is that all others will be inclined to watch and expoſe them if they ſhould. Never was ſo popular a revenue ſyſtem. But the violence to the juſt demands of the creditors, depriving them of the money they have been uſed to receive, and creating in the ſtates an intereſt to have your collection fail, in order to made the ſtate funds effectual, will produce a moſt diſaſtrous change. It is ſetting men's intereſts as well as opinions againſt you. Nor will the landed intereſt have a different ſentiment—For they will be murmuring under the load of direct taxes, and the more the ſtate revenues can be improved by leſſening the national, the leſs they will have to bear.

What reaſon is there, then, for aſſerting that more money can be obtained and more eaſily, by ſeveral ſyſtems than by one? This bold aſſertion which the ſenſe of America would refute, if its experience had not done it already, is not true of impoſts. I have endeavoured to expoſe its fallacy with regard to ſtate exciſes—They produce much evil and little money. Direct taxes, inſufficient as they are, can be impoſed by Congreſs to any amount, which ought to be required as well as by the ſtates, and I do not know that they would be more obnoxious. It is true juſt complaint is made of their unequal operation, and I truſt that congreſs will not be under the neceſſity to call for them. What advantages for taxation do the ſtates poſſeſs over Congreſs? We ought not to admit that any ſuch exiſt till the reaſons and facts are made knowns to us—which has not yet been done.

Without adequate funds, the ſtates cannot propoſe to their creditors a modification of the debt. By the conſtitution, they are reſtrained from paſſing laws to impair contracts. The burden will reſt upon the ſtates if not aſſumed, at ſix per cent. for without funds the creditors will not conſent to take leſs; if aſſumed, upon Congreſs at four; is this the more eaſy way of paying part of 80 millions? It makes a difference of ſeveral millions againſt the public.

If we commit an error by not aſſuming, it will be an expenſive one. Have we funds ſo abundant and ſafe, that we may divide and mangle with impunity? But we are told that probably there will be an aſſumption at the next ſeſſion, and that it is improper to paſs a deciſion at the preſent, eſpecially as immediate proviſion is not to be made, and as delay will reconcile men's minds to the meaſure. This is plauſible, but at leaſt it is yielding the great point as to the principle. If the buſineſs ſhould be referred to the next ſeſſion, with intent then to aſſume, the ſtates will not impoſe taxes and frame funding ſyſtems for half a year. In the mean time, this ſtate of their paper will make it the ſubject of the moſt pernicious ſpeculation. It will be engroſſed for a trifle by foreigners, and at the ſame time aggravate the ſcarcity of money by employing what there is, in purchaſes. In this ſtate of ſuſpenſe and loſs will the public mind become tranquil? Will it unite the two ſorts of creditors? But tho' you delay the intereſt on the ſtate debts to 1792, you paſs the revenue laws as ſoon as poſſible. By delay you will loſe the revenue which may accumulate prior to that time—Suppoſe a million and an half obtained before the payment of intereſt ſhall begin, that ſum will ſecure the intereſt againſt any probable deficiency of the duties for two or three years. Will not the public, will not the creditors of every deſcription, derive advantage from an immediate aſſumption and eſtabliſhment of duties, and from the propoſed delay of paying intereſt?

It is an unuſual thing for a gentleman in a public aſſembly to aſſert, that four fifth of the people are of his way of thinking. This however, has been done. It is not ſtrange for perſons to miſtake their own opinion for that of the public. Theſe fond prepoſſeſſions may be received inſtead of evidence; but they cannot weigh much againſt evidence. My information may have been leſs diligently ſought, and leſs carefully examined than that gentleman's; but I have compared it with what has been gathered by my friends, and I declare that I believe four fifths of the wiſe and worthy men, in a very wide extent of country, look with ſtrong diſapprobation upon the injuſtice, and with anxious terror upon the impolicy of rejecting the ſtate debts.

Little notice has been taken of an argument for the aſſumption, which, if juſt, is entitled to a great deal; I mean that which has been urged to ſhew that it will ſtrengthen the government. The anſwer given is, that, inſtead of pecuniary influence, new powers are wanting to the conſtitution. This is not denying the argument, but aſſerting a propoſition, which, if falſe, is to be diſregarded, and if true, is not inconſiſtent with the point in queſtion. So far from denying, it ſeems to admit the utility of the aſſumption, and aſſerts the utility of ſome other thing. Which other thing he has not explained, and if he had, it is probably unattainable, nor will its attainment, be it what it may, be prevented by the aſſumption.—But before we aſk for new powers on paper, let us exerciſe thoſe which are actually veſted in Congreſs. What will new powers avail us, if we ſuffer the conſtitution to become a dead letter? What has dropped from the gentleman in regard to this point, amounts to an important conceſſion. Little topics of objection ſink to nothing, when it is allowed that the aſſumption will ſtrengthen the government. Is the principle of union too ſtrong? Do not all good men deſire to make it perfect? What nation has more to hope from union, or to fear from diſunion? Shall we make the union leſs ſtrong than the people have intended to make it, by adopting the conſtitution? And do not all agree, that the aſſumption is not a neutral meaſure? If its adoption will give ſtrength to the union, its rejection will have the contrary effect.

I have thought of this government with the fondeſt enthuſiaſm. I have conſidered it as tending to mend the condition of mankind, and to perpetuate the bleſſings of liberty.—At this late period of the debate, it is hardly poſſible for gentlemen to exerciſe impartiality. It will be an act of virtue, of magnanimous ſelf command to do more—to place themſelves for a moment in the ſituation of the advocates of the aſſumption, and to ſee with their eyes. They love their country, and mean to ſerve it; and I am ſure they would ſhrink from the ſpectre of its miſery which haunts us; they would not conſent to undo the conſtitution in practice, to realize the evils which were only apprehended under the confederation, and which were prevented by the total want of power in Congreſs. With this principle, however, it will be found that power enough is given to create diviſion, and to make it fatal: It will beggar the goverment, and bind it in chains.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

A MESSAGE was received from the Preſident of the United States, with the copy of an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of Rhode-Iſland, for ratifying certain articles of amendment to the Conſtitution of the United States.

Mr. Williamſon preſented a Memorial from Dr. Thomas Ruſton, in behalf of the directors of a Cotton Manufactory in the State of Pennſylvania.

In Committee of the whole on the bill concerning the trade and navigation of the United States.

Mr. Madiſon entered into a diſcuſſion of the principles on which the trade and navigation of the United States ought to be regulated—the idea of diſcrimination in reſpect to foreigners, as propoſed in the bill originally, having been diſagreed to, however juſt and reaſonable he thought that diſtinction to be, he ſaid, as there appeared to be a majority againſt it, he ſhould wave any further arguments on the ſubject, and would ſuggeſt the principle of reciprocity as an idea which would meet the general approbation of the Committee. He adduced ſeveral particulars to ſhew that this reciprocity does not exiſt in our trade and intercourſe with Great Britain; while *our* ſhipping is excluded from many of her ports, and admitted into others under ſuch reſtrictions as are nearly tantamount to a prohibition—*their* ſhipping is freely admitted into all the ports, harbors and bays of the United States.

He then read two propoſitions in the following words, which he propoſed ſhould be added as clauſes to the bill, viz.—

And be it further enacted, That in all caſes where veſſels belonging to the citizens of the United States may be prohibited from bringing any articles from any foreign port or place, by laws or regulations of the ſovereign thereof, into any port or place within the United States, the veſſels belonging wholly or in part to the ſubjects of ſuch ſovereign, ſhall after the day of during the continuance of ſuch prohibition, be prohibited from bringing like articles into the United States, on pain of being ſeized and forfeited to their uſe. And the maſters or owners of all foreign veſſels clearing from any port of the United States, with any articles the growth, produce or manufacture thereof, ſhall give bond with ſufficient ſecurity, that no part of the ſaid articles ſhall be delivered at any port or place to which veſſels belonging to citizens of the United States may not be permitted to tranſport like articles from the United States.

And be it further enacted, That in all caſes where veſſels belonging to citizens of the United States, may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of that foreign country, from carrying thereto articles not the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, the veſſels belonging wholly or in part to the ſubjects, citizens or inhabitants of ſuch country, ſhall, after the day of and during the continuance of ſuch prohibition, be prohibited in like manner from bringing any articles not the growth, produce or manufacture of ſuch country, into the United States, on pain of being ſeized and forfeited to their uſe.

Theſe propoſitions being conſidered as very intereſting and important in their conſequences, it was moved that the committee ſhould riſe, that the members might take time to conſider them.

The motion for the committee's riſing was oppoſed.

Mr. Wadſworth aſked what reaſon could be aſſigned for the committee's riſing?—for his part he was ready to meet the propoſitions—he believed he ſhould vote for them—He conſidered them as calculated to try the ſtrength of the committee—it is coming to the point—it is propoſing a very bold meaſure indeed; but if it is thought we can ſtand the ſhock, I ſhould have no objection to try it. I hope the committee will proceed to diſcuſs the propoſitions.

Mr. Vining obſerved that he had no objection to taking up the ſubject—but as gentlemen appear deſirous of taking time to conſider the propoſitions he was in favor of the committee's riſing—With reſpect to the "boldneſs" of the meaſure, he was at a loſs to find the propriety of the epithet—for his part, he conſidered it as a meaſure of *firmneſs*—and as ſuch highly becoming the national legiſlature of this country to adopt.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that he ſaw nothing that favor'd of boldneſs in the propoſitions—they appeared him to be natural, and nothing more than a proper aſſertion of the equal rights of this country—It is merely meeting with counter regulations, the regulations of other countries, that are hoſtile to our intereſts—this we have a right undoubtedly to do. I hope the committee will not riſe, but diſcuſs the ſubject, that the merits of the propoſitions may be fully known.

Mr. Goodhue ſpoke generally in favor of the propoſitions, and againſt the committee's riſing.

Mr. Jackſon was in favor of the committee's riſing—the propoſitions he conſidered as very extraordinary indeed—and if they ſhould be adopted, they will annihilate, in a great meaſure, the trade of Georgia, to the Weſt-Indies, and he believed of North Carolina too, notwithſtanding what the gentleman from that State has ſaid in the courſe of debate on this ſubject.—He thought it extraordinary that the gentleman from Virginia ſhould come forward with one exceptionable propoſition after another—the gentleman having loſt one favorite propoſition, ſo tenacious is he of his object, that he now brings forward another, in my opinion, ſaid he, full as exceptionable.

The queſtion being taken was carried in the affirmative—the committee roſe, and reported the propoſitions, which are to be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

The houſe then went into committee on the WAYS and MEANS for paying the intereſt on the public debt. Some time was ſpent in the conſideration of the plan reported by Mr. Fitzſimons, but the committee did not come to any deciſion. *Adjourned.*

THURSDAY, JULY 1.

The petition of John Fitch, of Philadelphia, relative to ſteam as applied to the purpoſes of navigation, was read.

Mr. Boudinot of the committee appointed for that purpoſe reported a bill to provide for the national defence.

The bill further to provide for the payment of the invalid penſioners of the U. S. was read the third time and paſſed.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, informing that he had given his aſſent to three acts, which originated in the Houſe: An Act providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations: An Act, for the relief of Nathaniel Twining, and an Act to ſatisfy the claims of John McCord againſt the United States.

A meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe that they had paſſed the bill extending the enumeration law to the State of Rhode-Iſland.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Thomas Barclay was read—the ſubſtance of which is, that the ſum of 3333⅓ dollars be allowed the Memorialiſt in full for his ſervices during the time he was employed by the United States, excluſive of neceſſary expences. A motion for re-committing the report occaſioned ſome debate, but was carried in the affirmative.

In committee of the whole on the WAYS and MEANS to diſcharge the intereſt of the debt of the United States, the reſolutions of the ſelect committee were agreed to—theſe are, 1ſt. to encreaſe the Impoſt one *third*--and the duties on the following enumerated articles to the ſum annexed to each—

Diſtilled Spirits	15.	Cents pr. gallon.
Madeira Wine	32.	
Other Wines	18⅔.	
Molaſſes	3½.	
Bohea Tea	10.	Cents pr. lb.
Souchong and other black Teas,	18.	1-6.
Hyſon	32.	
Other Green Teas	20.	
Coffee	4.	
Brown Sugar	1½.	
Loaf ditto	5.	
All other do.	2½.	
Pepper	7.	4-100.
Pimento	4.	
Nutmegs	65.	
Mace	25.	
Cinnamon	20.	
Cloves	12½.	
Caſſia	10	

2. *Reſolved*, That after the day of the diſcount of ten per cent. of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported in ſhips or veſſels, the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, be diſcontinued, and that an addition of ten per cent. be made to the duties on goods, wares, or merchandiſe, imported in any other ſhip or veſſel.

Ordered, That theſe Reſolutions lie on the table till to-morrow. *Adjourned.*

FRIDAY, JULY 2.

The report of the committee of the whole houſe on the ways and means to diſcharge the intereſt on the debt of the United States was taken up, and agreed to without amendment.

Mr. Stone moved to inſert the article ſalt at an additional duty of 2 cents per buſhel—this occaſioned a lengthy debate; the motion was negatived.

A committee conſiſting of Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Tucker, was appointed to bring in a bill agreeable to the report.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, with a bill, determining the temporary and permanent reſidence of Congreſs—the ſubſtance of which is, that the *temporary reſidence* ſhall be at Philadelphia from the commencement of the next ſeſſion in December, till the year 1800; and from that period, the *permanent reſidence* to be on the Potowmac This bill was read the firſt and ſecond time—ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of the whole houſe on Tueſday next.

The report of the Committee on the Fees, &c. to the Conſuls of the United States, was taken into conſideration. The firſt clauſe of the report authoriſed Conſuls and Vice Conſuls to receive fees ſimilar to thoſe eſtabliſhed by law in the places for which they are appointed; and where no ſuch fees are eſtabliſhed, they were to be allowed ——— dollars on the entry and clearance of every American veſſel of 100 tons and under—and ——— dollars on every ſuch veſſel of 100 tons and upwards. This clauſe, on motion of Mr. Fitzſimons was ſtruck out. The other parts of the report, which allows them to receive ——— dollars for copies of certificates and other documents, alſo to own American veſſels, &c. were agreed to. It was then voted that the bill be re-committed —and the Committee inſtructed to conſider and report what further proviſion ſhould be made for Conſuls and Vice-Conſuls.

Mr. Benſon had leave of abſence for a fortnight.

Adjourned till Monday 10 o'Clock.

In the ſketch of debates on the report of the Conferrees (for accommodating the differences between the Senate and the Houſe) on Friday, 25th ult. mention was made of an objection to the report, on the principle that the committee had exceeded their commiſſion: but in anſwer to this it was urged, that the committee were appointed for the purpoſe of accommodating the differences mentioned: that the Senate were deſirous of increaſing the ſalaries of the miniſters, and of granting them an outfit, or of giving to the Preſident a general power to apply the money appropriated by the bill, as he may think proper—that the laſt propoſition being rejected by the Houſe, it only remained to accommodate the diſpute by increaſing the ſalaries, or by granting an outfit; or to determine that the bill ſhould be loſt—The committee on the part of the Houſe, as well as of the Senate, thought the bill too important to be rejected, and therefore agreed to give to the Preſident authority to grant ſuch an outfit, not exceeding one year's ſalary, as he ſhould think proper—that ſhould this principle be adopted, the augmentation of the ſum would follow of courſe; becauſe the Houſe when they fixed it at 30,000 dollars, provided for two miniſters plenipotentiary, and two charges des affairs, and if the ſum ſhould not be increaſed there would be no accommodation; for to grant the outfits, the Preſident muſt leſſen the number of miniſters, all of whom, the Secretary of State informed the conferrees would probably be requiſite; that the ſum altho appropriated, would not be applied by the Preſident unleſs it ſhould be neceſſary; and that this conceſſion on the part of the Houſe is at this time neceſſary, as ſome negotiations with foreign nations are indiſpenſable and the bill is limited to two years.

ERRATUM—In Mr. Sherman's ſpeech, publiſhed in this paper of the 19th ult. laſt line, before the word *obſervations*, inſert *further*

THE TABLET.——No. CXXVIII.

"Nature is more powerful than fancy, and the moſt artful fictions muſt give way to truth."

IT may look like a contradiction in terms, to ſay that a man muſt ſtrive hard to act with *ſimplicity*. Art is perhaps never uſed to better effect than in concealing art, except when it is uſed to counteract it. The force of ſimplicity is ſo great, that whoever adheres to it, will be deemed worthy of imitation; but ſtill he cannot eaſily be imitated. Thoſe who take delight in viewing ſubjects by the fair rays of truth, and to make their actions correſpond with the dictates of unmingled propriety, muſt engage in a perpetual conflict with prejudice, fancy, and falſhood.—There are coxcombs in all profeſſions; men who pretend to ſomething more than they deſerve; men who only can derive conſequence by giving a ſpecious coloring to the garb of affectation.—There are quacks in all arts, who are ſuppoſed to poſſeſs knowledge in things which they do not underſtand. Such coxcombs and quacks will endeavor to eſtabliſh falſe rules of propriety, which muſt be detected and oppoſed by all, who prefer real knowledge to boaſted pretenſions; and who delight in the pure images of nature, more than the capricious fictions of art.

The term *ſimple* is often uſed as ſynonimous to *weak* or *ſilly*; and this abates the force of it, when uſed in its more proper ſenſe, which is to expreſs the real, unmixed character of a thing. Thoſe who attempt to ſtrip a ſubject of all falſe appearances, have a great taſk to perform, but if they accompliſh it their labors are well rewarded.—There are few men ſo attached to error, but they will ſoon prefer truth, when it is fairly pointed out; there are ſtill many men who prefer their own errors to thoſe of other people. But let them once behold the ſimplicity of truth, and its charms can hardly be reſiſted. The greater part of manksnd are conſtantly engaged, from habit or profeſſion, in giving a fictitious value and a fictitious character to moſt of the appearances which are exhibited to the view of the world. How few of the plauſible repreſentations, to which our attention is called, will bear to be ſtrictly compared with a ſtate of facts! How many of the elaborate ſyſtems which are perplexing the votaries of ſcience, muſt vaniſh into ſmoke, if the principles on which they are built, were faithfully tried by the ſtandard of truth and reaſon. For whenever they are brought in competition, nature will be found more powerful than fiction; nor will the ſuggeſtions of caprice and prejudice be liſtened to, when truth, ſingle and unalloyed, makes its appeal to the heart.

LNODON April 7.

CLEMENTI Paoli, brother to the general of that name, has returned to his native Iſland of Corſica, after 20 years abſence, during which time he was proſcribed, and a price ſet upon his head.

He was received at Baſtia with the greateſt honors; the whole city was illuminated, and repeated diſcharges of artillery announced his entry. He was almoſt immediately elected and proclaimed preſident for life of the patriotic committee eſtabliſhed for maintaining peace and order through the Iſland.

The city of Dublin has lately received a beautiful additon to its numerous decorations, in the ſtructure of another fountain; this elegant conſtruction is erected oppoſite the Church, in James's ſtreet. It exhibits a pyramind of an altitude exceeding forty-feet, and near its ſummit on the ſouth-eaſt and weſt ſide, are tablets with ſun dials; it forms, on the whole, a very grand object.

April 16.

The proſpect of this country affords a pleaſing conteſt; our national debt in a train of liquidatioa, money in plenty, our political intereſt in the ſcale of Europe high, our commerce rapidly extending, and our population increaſing.

As ſome proofs, out of the many which may be adduced, in favor of the above deſcription, the ſhipping of this country has been increaſed ſince the American war, above three hundred thouſand tons; and in the bare article of cotton, the increaſe has been in the proportion of ſeven millions to twenty one.

Blanchard, to pleaſe the diet at Warſaw, is going to make another aerial voyage, in a balloon eight times larger than the one he aſcended with before—the gondola weighs 600 pounds, and is to cotain a ſecond perſon—the firſt gondola weighed only fifteen.

The love of ſtudy, carried to exceſs, abſorbs, like all other paſſions, a part of our natural affections.

Frederick Morel was buſily employed in tranſlating Libanius, when he was informed that his wife, who had been ſome time ſick, was very ill, and wiſhed to ſpeak with him. "I have only," ſaid he, "two periods of this chapter to tranſlate, after which I will call and ſee her.

A ſecond meſſage came to tell him that ſhe was at the point of death. "I have but two words to write" ſaid Morel, "run back to her—I ſhall be there as ſoon as you." A moment after, he was told ſhe was dead. "I am ſorry for it," ſaid he "ſhe was a worthy woman"—and went on with his work.

MAY 7.

A Mr. Duncombe, to whoſe abilities the world is greatly indebted, and who is engineer to the intended canal forming a junction of the Severn and the Dee, has invented a method of raiſing boats of any tonnage to the higheſt ſummit whatever, and letting down the ſame without loſs of water, with perfect ſafety, and more expedition than by the common water locks now in uſe. What is more remarkable, a loaded or unloaded boat may come up, while a loaded one goes down, and the ſame may be done while an empty one goes down. The whole is performed by an uniform unaccelerated motion, and is perhaps one of the greateſt inventions that ever entered the mind of a man.

The Eaſt India company have preſented the Armenian merchant, at Calcutta, who celebrated his majeſty's recovery, by releaſing a great number of priſoners confined in the goal there, with the kings picture, ſet round with diamonds, as a token of their acknowledgments to him for this ſignal inſtance of munificence.

Among other curioſities belonging to the old College of Edinburgh, which is now to be pulled down, is an ancient gate, the top of which is heavy and bulges. There was a prophecy ſpoken many years ſince, that this gate would fall upon the moſt learned man of the Univerſity.—It is amazing with what caution the profeſſors uſed to avoid going through it!

A maſter in the country has lately taken a dancing maſter into partnerſhip with him. A witty correſpondent ſaid on the occaſion, the alliance was a very natural one—"for what ſignifies *malt* without *hops*?"

On the evening before a battle, an officer came to the Marſhal de TOLBAS, to aſk permiſſion to go ſee his father, who he ſaid was at the point of death, in order that he might pay his laſt duty to him. "Go," replied the General, who readily gueſſed the cauſe, "honor thy father and thy mother, *that thy days may be long in the land.*"

BOSTON, June 28.

Saturday laſt arrived Capt. John Tucker, in the brig Diamond, from Martinique, and St. Euſtatius.—He left Martinique the 5th day of June, at which time a report prevailed, that News had juſt arrived from France, and that all the Ports in the French Weſt-Indies were ordered to be ſhut againſt the Americans.

On Capt. Tucker's arrival at St. Euſtatius, he ſaw the Ordinance of France publiſh'd in the Gazette of that Iſland, which forbid the admiſſion of our flag in the French Ports.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, June, 3.

"This day according to the cuſtom of the French, is a high holiday, and preparation was making accordingly, when a plot was diſcovered that turned all their mirth. The Mulattos had combined together to murder every white perſon in the iſland, but by good fortune it was diſcovered by a Mulatto girl. I have juſt come from the ſhore, and oh! my God! ſuch a ſcene I never ſaw. Many hung up and ſtab'd in fifty different places, others ſhot down dead in the ſtreets, the ſame as wild beaſts, then ſtab'd and trampled upon. All this I have ſeen not ten minutes ſince—every man under arms—No ſooner a mulatto is diſcovered, than he is ſhot or hung immediately, without any trial.

The mulattoes have confeſſed that they were to meet in two bodies at the north and ſouth part of the town, then ruſh in and kill every white inhabitant, and burn the ſhipping.

The Legiſlature of *New-Hampſhire* has directed, that on the laſt *Monday* of *Auguſt* next, the people of that State, elect their Federal Repreſentatives.

An officer, belonging to one of the *Engliſh* ſhips taken by the Spaniards on the North-Weſt coaſt of this continent, arrived here ſ me time ſince, in the *Aſtrea*, Capt. MAGEE, from China.

The ſum demanded of Spain, by England, as reſtitution for the ſhips taken by the former is 200,000l. ſterling.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.— -NEW-YORK.

Sloop Maria, Elliot, Charleſton, 5 days.
——Cynthia, White, ditto ditto.
——Maria,——, St. Auguſtine, 6
——, Bird, Philadelphia, 5
Union, Watſon, ditto ditto.
Schooner, Edward, Thompſon, Shelburne, 10
——Thetis, Burket, Antigua, 15
Ship Brothers, Dougall, Amſterdam, 56
Brig Carolina, Meade, Wilmington [N. C.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JEU D'ESPRIT.

"MUST Congreſs go"—Corinna cried,
"And I not yet fifteen?
"Julia's a Congreſs man's ſweet bride,
"So ſhould I, ſoon have been!"
"How old are you?"—"Fourteen laſt May,"
"Oh then feel no chagrin,
"An even *bet*, one ſafe might lay,
"They're back ere you're fifteen." D.

NEW-YORK, JULY 3, 1790.

MR. FENNO,

From the Engliſh letter in your laſt paper, it appears evidently, that the people of Great-Britain, from the Merchant to the Miniſter, foreſeeing the advantages that will accrue to America from a proper attention to, and ſupport of her ſhipping intereſt, are determined if poſſible, to defeat our expectations, and to throw every obſtacle in the way, to prevent our ſucceſs.

The deep laid ſcheme of reducing the freights for a time, till they have annihilated the American ſhipping, is to make the ſouthern States pay dearly in the reſult for their credulity, and inattention to the general welfare of the States of which they are members. The diſtinction between apprentices and mariners, is palpably deſigned to counteract a moſt eſſential mode of raiſing American ſeamen; and to prevent our continuing to enjoy that triſling ſhare of the trade to Britain, which we now poſſeſs. To theſe obſervations may be added the following—That if the carrying trade was ſecured to American citizens, the profits thereon, even at the preſent low freights, are ſufficient to allure monied men to place their caſh in ſhipping—and as a proof that Great-Britain cannot afford to carry our produce on the ſame terms that America can, if the trade was ſecured to herſelf, the following example is adduced as demonſtrative.

The Brig ——, is allowed to be as ſtrong a veſſel as ever entered the Thames, and ſails faſt—ſhe meaſures upwards of 300 tons, carries 600 hogſheads, and coſt £3,253 ſ13 d2½, Virginia currency—having the advantage of a freight to Europe as ſoon as fitted, ſhe earned on her firſt voyage £.965 14 11 Sterl.—Her ſecond voyage will probably produce £.970 Sterl.——

That will be £ 1935 14 11 within the year—and if as well employed will be a clear ſhip in 3 years. A Britiſh ſhip of the ſame burthen, and as good, would coſt at Briſtol, Whitehaven, or London, from 13 pounds to 13 guineas, pr. ton, or £. 5660 4 Virginia currency——14 people, of which 5 may be 'prentices, are ſufficient for ſuch a veſſel—which can ſail on as low terms as any Britiſh ſhip; reckoning the intereſt and inſurance on each, it will be found to take double the time to clear a Britiſh ſhip, that it will to clear an American—and when the latter are built faithfully out of young ſeaſoned timber they will laſt near, or full as long.

Accounts from Cadiz, via Baltimore, inform that the Spaniards have 40 ſail of the line, beſides a large number of frigates equipt for ſea—and that a declaration of war was hourly expected.

The anniverſary of Independence will be celebrated in this city, on Monday next—by the Cincinnati, the ſociety of St. Tammany, and the uniform military companies. An Oration will be delivered on the occaſion, to the Society Cincinnati, by BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, Eſq.

To-morrow morning the new Dutch Church in Naſſau ſtreet, will be opened for divine ſervice. The Rev. Dr. LIVINGSTON will officiate on the occaſion.

Wedneſday afternoon his Excellency the GOVERNOR accompanied by the Hon. Ezra L'Hommedieu and Richard Varick Eſqrs. returned to this city from Fort Stanwix, having, with the other commiſſioners, completed a treaty with the Onondaga and Cayuga nations of Indians.

INTELLIGENCE FROM BOSTON.

The Hon. GEORGE CABOT is choſen Senator of the United States, by the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts—to take his ſeat when the time of the Hon. TRISTRAM DALTON expires.

The Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts has adjourned.—Certain inſtructions to their Senators in Congreſs on Compenſations, Salaries and Penſions, were reported—and referred to the next ſeſſion.

The Governor, by the Secretary, informed the Legiſlature that he had not given his aſſent to the Act for ceding the Light Houſes to the United States—he aſſigned no reaſon for this.—The Act is however a Law, by the conſtitution of that State.

There was a diſſonance in opinion between the Governor and the Senate on the ſubject of Aſſumption of the State Debts.—The Governor ſuppoſed that the conſent of the Legiſlature of the State was neceſſary—the Senate thought that Congreſs had a right to aſſume without ſuch conſent—The Houſe anſwered the Governor's ſpeech—the Senate did not.—The collation propoſed by the Governor on the Anniverſary of Independence, was not agreed to by the Legiſlature. Counter orders for a military parade on that occaſion, have been iſſued.

"DISCOURSES ON DAVILA," will be continued in our next.
"LYCURGUS" is received.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

THE *NEW* CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROINA.

(CONTINUATION.)

Sect. 8. NO perſon ſhall be eligible to a ſeat in the Senate unleſs he is a free white man, of the age of thirty years, and hath been a citizen and reſident in this ſtate five years previous to his election. If a reſident in the election diſtrict, he ſhall not be eligible, unleſs he be legally ſeiſed and poſſeſſed in his own right of a ſettled freehold eſtate of the value of 300l. ſterling, clear of debt. If a non-reſident in the election diſtrict, he ſhall not be eligible unleſs he be legally ſeiſed and poſſeſſed in his own right of a ſettled freehold eſtate in the ſaid diſtrict of the va ue of one thouſand pounds ſterling clear of debt.

Sect. 9. Immediately after the Senators ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election, they ſhall be divided by lot into two claſſes. The ſeats of the Senators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the ſecond year, and of the ſecond claſs at the expiration of the fourth year; ſo that one half as nearly as poſſible, may be choſen forever thereafter every ſecond year for the term of four years.

Sect. 10. Senators and members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, ſhall be choſen on the ſecond Monday in October next, and the day following, and on the ſame days in every ſecond year thereafter, in ſuch manner and at ſuch times as are herein directed. And ſhall meet on the fourth Monday in November, annually at Columbia, (which ſhall remain the ſeat of government until otherwiſe determined by the concurrence of two-thirds of both branches of the whole repreſentation) unleſs the caſualties of war, or contagious diſorders, ſhould render it unſafe to meet there, in either of which caſes the governor or commander in chief for the time being, may by proclamation appoint a more ſecure and convenient place of meeting.

Sect. 11. Each houſe ſhall judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each houſe ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs; but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authoriſed to compel the attendance of abſent members, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch penalties as may be provided by law.

Sect. 12. Each houſe ſhall chuſe by ballot, its own officers, determine its rules of proceeding, puniſh its members for diſorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member, but not a ſecond time for the ſame cauſe.

Sect. 13. Each houſe may puniſh by impriſonment during its ſitting, any perſon not a member, who ſhall be guilty of diſreſpect to the houſe by any diſorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its preſence, who during the time of its ſitting ſhall threaten harm to the body or eſtate of any member, for any thing ſaid or done in either houſe, or who ſhall aſſault any of them therefor, or who ſhall aſſault or arreſt any witneſs, or other perſon ordered to attend the houſe, in his going to or returning therefrom, or who ſhall reſcue any perſon arreſted by order of the houſe.

Sect. 14. The members of both houſes ſhall be protected in their perſons and eſtates during their attendance on, going to and returning from the legiſlature, and ten days previous to the ſitting, and ten days after the adjournment of the legiſlature. But theſe privileges ſhall not be extended ſo as to protect any member who ſhall be charged with treaſon, felony, or breach of the peace.

Sect. 15. Bills for raiſing a revenue ſhall originate in the houſe of repreſentatives, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the ſenate.

All other bills may originate in either houſe, and may be amended, altered or rejected by the other.

Sect. 16. No bill or ordinance ſhall have the force of law, until it ſhall have been read three times, and on three ſeveral days in each houſe, has had the great ſeal affixed to it, and has been ſigned in the ſenate houſe by the preſident of the ſenate, and the ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives.

Sect. 17. No money ſhall be drawn out of the public treaſury, but by the legiſlative authority of the ſtate.

Sect. 18. The members of the legiſlature, who ſhall aſſemble under this conſtitution, ſhall be entitled to receive out of the public treaſury, as a compenſation for their expences, a ſum not exceeding ſeven ſhillings ſterling a day, during their attendance on, going to, and returning from the legiſlature, but the ſame may be encreaſed or diminiſhed by law, if circumſtances ſhall require, but no alteration ſhall be made by any legiſlature to take effect, during the exiſtence of the legiſlature which ſhall make ſuch alteration.

Sect. 19. Neither houſe ſhall without the conſent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houſes ſhall be ſitting.

Sect. 20. No bill or ordinance, which ſhall have been rejected by either houſe, ſhall be brought in again during that ſitting, without leave of the houſe, and notice of ſix days being previouſly given.

Sect. 21. No perſon ſhall be eligible to a ſeat in the legiſlature, whilſt he holds any office of profit or truſt under this ſtate, the United States or either of them, or under any other power, except officers of the military army, or navy of this ſtate, juſtices of the peace, or juſtices of the county courts, while they receive no ſalaries; nor ſhall any contractor of the army or navy of this ſtate, the United States, or either of them, or the agents of ſuch contractor be eligible to a ſeat in either houſe; and if any member ſhall accept or exerciſe any of the ſaid diſqualifying offices, he ſhall vacate his ſeat.

Sect. 22. If any election diſtrict, ſhall neglect to chooſe a member or members, on the days of election, or if any perſon choſen a member, of either houſe, ſhould refuſe to quality and take his ſeat, or ſhould die, depart the ſtate, or accept of any diſqualifying office, a writ of election ſhall be iſſued by the preſident of the ſenate, or ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives as the caſe may be, for the purpoſe of filling up the vacancy thereby occaſioned, for the remainder of the term for which the perſon ſo refuſing to qualify, dying, departing the ſtate or accepting a diſqualifying office, was elected to ſerve.

Sect. 23. And whereas the miniſters of the goſpel are by their profeſſion dedicated to the ſervice of God, and the cure of ſouls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their function, therefore no miniſter of the goſpel, or public preacher of any religious perſuaſion, whilſt he continues in the exerciſe of his paſtoral functions ſhall be eligible to the office of governor, lieutenant governor, or to a ſeat in the ſenate, or houſe of repreſentatives.

ARTICLE II.

Sect. 1. The executive authority of this ſtate ſhall be veſted in a governor, to be choſen in manner following. As ſoon as may be after the firſt meeting of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, and at every firſt meeting of the houſe of repreſentatives thereafter, when a majority of both houſes ſhall be preſent, the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives ſhall, jointly, in the houſe of repreſentatives, chuſe, by ballot, a governor, to continue for two years, and until a new election ſhall be made.

Sect. 2. No perſon ſhall be eligible to the office of governor, unleſs he hath attained the age of thirty years, and hath reſided within this ſtate, and been a citizen thereof ten years, and unleſs he be ſeiſed and poſſeſſed of a ſettled eſtate within the ſame, in his own right, of the value of fifteen hundred pounds ſterling, clear of debt.

No perſon having ſerved two years as governor, ſhall be re-eligible to that office, till after the expiration of four years.

No perſon ſhall hold the office of governor, and any other office, or commiſſion (except in the militia) either in this ſtate or under any ſtate, or the United States, or any other power, at one and the ſame time.

(To be continued.)

TRANSLATED

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE *LEYDEN* GAZETTE.

Publiſhed by STEPHEN LUZAC.

[A Paper that is conſidered in Europe as the moſt authentic medium of intelligence—and as ſuch circulates more extenſively than any other ſimilar publication.]

CONTINUED.

Extract of a letter from Jaſſy, Feb. 1.

THE Turkiſh plenipotentiaries who were recalled, have returned here from Huſch, accompanied by a Capigi Baſhaw and a Chivoux, it is thought that negociations for a peace will be again reſumed.

VIENNA, FEB. 12.

The Primate of Hungary, Prince Eſterhazy, with ſeveral other grandees of the kingdom, had an interview with the Emperor, to thank him in behalf of their nation, for the reſtoration of their rights and privileges, agreeable to his Majeſty's reſcript of the 28th of January.

WARSAW, FEB. 10.

The vacation of the Diet was intended to have been prolonged until the 15th, but the informations received from Berlin, have occaſioned the opening of the ſeſſions the day before yeſterday, being the time appointed. Mr. Malachowſki, Marſhal of the confederation, has exhorted the ſtates to avail themſelves of the favorable diſpoſition of his Pruſſian Majeſty to favor the Republic; and to loſe no time in placing the army on the beſt poſſible footing. The project for advancing the officers has been again deliberated, and ſome progreſs made in it. The activity uſed to form the army in concert with the court of Berlin, announces the appearance of a war.

NAMUR, FEB. 21.

We learn from Treves that General Count d'Alton, formerly commander in chief of the Imperial troops in the Netherlands, who went by order of his maſter the Emperor, to Luxemburgh, to juſtify his conduct before a commiſſion, died in the former of theſe towns, the 16th inſt. after a few days illneſs; and that he was buried the next day, with the honor due to his rank. The General was engaged it is ſaid, during his laſt days, in preparing a juſtificative memorial for publication. It is ſuppoſed that his friends will finiſh it, and have it printed.

ACCOUNTS FROM PARIS, FEB. 18.

The Preſident communicated to the Aſſembly the following letter from the Duke of Orleans, written in London the 13th inſt. which was ordered to be printed and inſerted in the verbal proceſs.

MR. PRESIDENT,

WHILST abſent from the National Aſſembly, ſince the permiſſion granted me the 4th of October laſt*, to fulfil the miſſion which his Majeſty did me the honor to entruſt to me, I have ſince that time been obliged to direct the efforts of the zeal which animates me in favor of the beneſit of the nation, and the monarch's glory, to other objects; but I am not the leſs united in my mind and heart, to the auguſt Aſſembly, of which I have the honor to be a member: And may I be permitted to ſay that I have purſued its affairs with greater intereſt, as I have always had the happineſs to find my own conformable to the general wiſhes expreſſed by its decrees. I equally participate in the ſentiments of love and reſpect, with which his Majeſty's truly royal and parental ſtep inſpired the Aſſembly, when, without any other retinue than his virtues, without any other motive than love for his people, he came to unite himſelf to the repreſentatives of the nation, in order to confirm, and to preſs, if it were poſſible, the happy regeneration, which forever ſecures the glory and happineſs of France. It was natural, that on that memorable day, each of the members of the Aſſembly, ſhould be anxious to make a public profeſſion of the principles, which it has ſo conſtantly practiſed; and to conſole myſelf for not having it in my power to partake in this grand event, I carefully recollect that I may be of ſome utility to my country. In theſe circumſtances, I requeſt you, Mr. Preſident, to intreat the Aſſembly in my behalf, to be pleaſed to receive my formal adherence to the oath which its members have taken the 4th inſt. and to permit me, like them, "to ſwear fidelity "to the nation, the law, the King, and to main-"tain, as far as lays in my power, the conſtitu-"tion decreed by the National Aſſembly, and "accepted by the King."

(Signed) L. PH. I. D'ORLEANS.

By this I execute as far as in my power, the decree paſſed the 4th inſt. by the National Aſſembly; and I ſhall think myſelf happy to have been always united with it in ſentiments, as I have been in principles.

I am, with reſpect,
Mr. Preſident, your
moſt humble, and
moſt obedient, ſervant,

(Signed) L. PH. I. D'ORLEANS.

* *This muſt be wrong dated, the Duke of Orleans having declared his departure for England after the famous 6th of October.*

FEBRUARY 22.

The Biſhop of Autun, author of the Addreſs from the National Aſſembly to the people of France, has received the fruits of the approbation, which his ſervices and zeal for the popular cauſe have merited, by his being choſen by the Aſſembly to ſucceed Mr. Bureau de Puſy, to the Preſident's chair, whoſe fortnight expired the 14th inſt. out of 603 votes, he was elected by 393, 125 of the remainder being for the Abbe Sieyes. On taking his ſeat the 16th, the Prelate requeſted the Aſſembly among other things "to "permit his zeal to ſolicit the employment of "all their time, and conſtantly to keep their "great buſineſs in view, and to implore their "aſſiſtance againſt every *ſecondary object*, which "might endeavour to retard their progreſs or "uſurp their attention."

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpoſe of raiſing *Seven Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds*, agreable to an ACT of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York, paſſed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

1	PRIZE of	£.3000	£ 3000
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
10		200	2000
30		100	3000
50		50	2500
120		20	2400
180		10	1800
7950		4	31800
8346 Prizes, 16654 Blanks,		25000 Tickets, at 40s. each,	£.50000

Subject to a deduction of *Fifteen per Cent.*

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raiſe a part of the ſum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does ſo much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers preſume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the ſale of Tickets, eſpecially as the ſucceſs of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which muſt otherwiſe be laid to reimburſe the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or ſooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.

New-York, 6th March, 1790.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an abſent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the ſaid chief juſtice by a creditor of the ſaid Lewis M'Donald, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of the ſaid State, entitled, "An act for relief againſt abſconding and abſent debtors," paſſed the 4th April, 1786; he, the ſaid chief juſtice, has directed all the ſaid Lewis M'Donalds eſtate, within this ſtate, to be ſeized, and that unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the ſame will be ſold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w.1y.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY order of the honorable John Sloſs Hobart Eſquire, one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York. Notice is hereby given to Paul Deyrell, now of late of Long Iſland, Eſquire, an abſconding debtor, and to all others whom it may concern; that upon application and due proof, made to the ſaid Juſtice, purſuant to an act of the legiſlature, entitled "an act for relief againſt abſconding and abſent debtors," paſſed the fourth day of April, 1786, by a creditor of the ſaid Paul Deyrell, he the ſaid Juſtice has directed all his the ſaid Paul Deyrell's Eſtate, real and perſonal, within this State, to be ſeized; and that unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his debts within three months after the publication of this notice; all his Eſtate real and perſonal will be ſold for the payment and ſatisfaction of his creditors. Dated at the city of New-York, the twenty-ſeventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety. *March* 31. 1aw3m.

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE. &c. as uſual.

New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, *Ten* minutes after *Eight* o'clock every morning except Sunday.

Stage Office, City Tavern, Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, and Rhode-Iſland ſecurities, of every denomination, by

EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, *Water-Street.*

New-York, April 17, 1790.

CONTINENTAL
AND
STATE SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
AT NO. 196. WATER-STREET.

☞ *A generous price will be given for Military Rights of Land and Jerſey Paper Money.* May 4.

☞ *A large impreſſion of this paper having been ſtruck off from the commencement of the ſecond vol. April* 14.—*Thoſe who incline to become ſubſcribers from that period, may be furniſhed with the numbers compleat.*

☞ *WANTED No.* 73 *and* 83 *of this paper—Six pence each will be paid for them by the Editor.*